

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

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TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1 and 25cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

The Address delivered before the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, at its late Fair, by John H. B. Latrobe, Esq. will be found in our paper to-day. We have before spoken of the favorable reception it met with from the audience in whose presence it was pronounced, and we shall, therefore, content ourselves with commending it to the reader, under the conscious belief, that he will rise from its perusal with a high sense of the author's varied acquirements, high-toned sentiments of honor, and lofty patriotism.

We are indebted to several friends for copies, in pamphlet form, of an Address delivered by W. W. W. BOWIE, Esq. before the Prince George's County Agricultural Society, of Maryland, together with the proceedings of that Society at its second annual meeting, held at Upper Marlborough on the 2d and 3d inst.—published by the Society for the use of the members.

We have read the address of Mr. Bowie with no less pleasure than profit. Though brief, it is to the purpose, and distinguished alike for its good sense and discriminating judgment. The whole course of Mr. B's reasoning go to prove that he is not only a practical, but an enlightened agriculturist, capable of looking at the subjects discussed by him with the eye of a master, and of conveying his own comprehensive views to his audience in a language at once bold and just. His remarks with respect to the necessity and manner of improving the soil, and to that other kindred subject, the making and disposition of manure, as well as those which relate to the keeping, management and improvement of stock, and the economy of household expenditures, are alike judicious and wise, and worthy of being studied.

We shall seize an early occasion to lay Mr. B's address, as well as parts, if not the whole, of the proceedings of the Society, before our readers, and in so doing we know we will have successfully catered for the gratification of their tastes, and shall not fear to receive the approval of their judgments.

We have received from A. Shriver, Esq. of Carroll co. Md. a communication detailing his method of farming corn—also one from "S. S. I.", and another on the subject of premiums at agricultural fairs, all of which being received too late for this number, will appear next week.

The Hon. Virgil Maxey, of Maryland, our late Minister at the Court of Brussels, has returned home in the Great Western. Mr. M. we learn has succeeded in inducing the Belgian government to abolish the distinction made in their tariff on Tobacco, heretofore, to the disadvantage of Maryland, but which is hereafter to pay the same duty as that on tobacco from other States—He has also been successful in his negotiations for indemnities due to this country for property destroyed at Antwerp during the Belgian revolution.

Forthcoming Agricultural Work—We are pleased to learn from the Louisville Farmer, that the Hon. Judge A. Beatty, of Kentucky, purposes publishing a volume of essays on practical agriculture, including all his premium essays, which have been carefully revised and prepared for the press, with explanatory notes. In the proposed work the Judge will take a wide range, embracing the cultivation of Corn, Hemp, Tobacco, Rotation of Crops, the setting wood in grass, the cultivation of the black locust, making and preserving timothy meadows, the renovation of soil deteriorated by bad husbandry, besides various other matters of kindred moment. We have read many productions from the pen of this enlightened Jurist and practical farmer, and have always risen from their perusal with mingled feelings of delight and respect, and not without, we trust, edification, and most cordially recommend that every farmer in the land should procure a copy of his intended publication, believing, as we do, that it will prove one of the best instructors that has ever been submitted to the farming community. We hope the publisher will forward some copies to this quarter as soon as they are ready.

THE TOBACCO WORM—A correspondent sends us the following note, to which we hope Dr. M. will give a reply at as early a day as convenient:

"Will Dr. Meuse, of Cambridge, Md. be so obliging as to furnish us with a history of the Tobacco Worm in all its stages, its habits, &c. &c. A Subscriber."

The White or Belgian Carrot—We noticed last season the success of our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Geo. Law, in raising a crop of this variety of the Carrot. Upon that occasion we spoke favorably of it as a vegetable for the table and as food for stock, and our attention has been again drawn to the subject of their superiority, by a report of a crop upon the farm of Lord Ducie at Whitefield, Ireland, which we find in the *Irish Farmer's & Gardener's Magazine*, published in Dublin. The extent of the piece of ground in culture was 1 acre 36 perches, from which 64 cart-loads of roots were taken. The average weight of a cart-load was found to be 10 cwt. This gives 32 tons as the total weight of the crop, which is at the rate of 26 tons 3 cwt. or 976 1-6 bushels per acre. The soil on which they were grown is a sandy loam, and the writer observes that they were the heaviest crop on the farm. The seed was sown in the second week in April, on land which had been ploughed 10 inches deep, on the flat, in rows 18 inches apart. The seed had been previously mingled with damp sand for several days, in order to partially sprout it and render it easier of being drilled. The plants were thinned out at a fortnight old, 6 inches asunder in the row, and received only one hand and two horse hoeings, which completed their culture. The expense of their culture is estimated at only half that of any other root-crop grown on the estate of Lord Ducie. The ground had been, the previous year, in Swedish turnips, when it received a dressing of manure, the carrots, however, were not manured.

The conductor of the Magazine, whence we have made this abstract, states that the white carrots generally exceed

the red ones in weight, from 8 to 9 tons per acre. Of the white carrot there are two varieties, the best is that which makes a larger portion of its root above ground.

In speaking of the acreable product of the white carrot, Col. Le Couteur informed the editor that he had grown 38 tons to the acre, which is equal to 1418 2-3 bushels.

From what we have seen of this root, the above products do not surprise us; on the contrary, they are what we expected from a root of the kind, and should be gratified to see it introduced into general culture, not only for the purposes of the table, but as a provender for milch cows; for of a truth, we are solicitous to see these animals better cared for than they generally are.

Interesting Facts and deductions—The Farmers' Register for November, contains a statement of the number of acres of land which had been marled in the county of King William, Va. to the end of the year 1840, together with an estimate of the increased value of property in that county caused thereby; the first is furnished by Messrs. Fontaine and Powell, and the latter by the able editor of the Register. From the statement it appears, that up to the period named, Mr. Ruffin makes the following calculation as to the value of the increase of product arising from the application of this species of manure.

He assumes the increased net product of corn to be 10 bushels per acre, and of wheat 5 bushels, and as the three-shift rotation is the most general, the course of crops being, 1, corn, 2, wheat, or oats, 3, clover, or natural grass, and presuming that one-third of the 9370 acres of marled land were in corn, one-third in wheat, and the other third in grass, or weeds, he concludes, and, as we think, with great justice and truth, that the value of the crops on these marled lands in this single county alone, were increased in 1841, in value, to the amount of \$31,230. In this nothing is set down for the increased value of clover or other grass, which must have been considerable. Such results are truly encouraging, and should stimulate every farmer and planter who may have the means and facilities for obtaining marl, or other calcareous manures, to proceed forthwith in the procurement of them, as let what may be said or done, no permanent melioration can be effected without the use of them. To sum up the benefits of lime and marl in a few words, they may be said, 1. to improve the texture of any soil to which they may be applied, increasing the tenacity of sands, and rendering clays friable—2. they make any given quantity of putrescent manures go farther—3. they increase the quantity of products as well as improve their quality. In fine, it is useless to attempt to give any thing like a lasting character to the improvement of exhausted soils, no matter how much stable, barn-yard, or compost manure may be applied, without there be also an application of calcareous matters, to give fixedness to them, and adapt the soil to their proper economy and use.

BLUE GRASS PASTURES—We have several times called the attention of our readers to the subject of the culture of Blue Grass as a means of providing permanent pasture for their stock. It is their attention to this part of husbandry, which gives the Kentucky farmers such decided ad-

which we all, whether of the city or the fields, are alike and deeply interested.

In dwelling upon the superior advantages of position enjoyed by the agricultural class in the United States, and its greater influences when compared with the same class elsewhere, I have endeavoured, and I think successfully too, to shew, that they are to be mainly attributed to the republican character of our institutions—and to the free room to range which is afforded by that vast country which we call our own. Owing then, not more to their industry and integrity, than to these circumstances, their power and influence, the social obligations of the agricultural class may be considered peculiarly and eminently patriotic: and were it not that as children of one parent we can admit no superiority in the affections, we might say that upon the class in question devolves, more especially, the duty to cherish and protect our country—that country, which our fathers made the shelter of the oppressed of other lands, even when they could scarce maintain the narrow foothold they had just won from the savage on the barren beach of the great waters—that country, which their descendants have extended from the sea out of which the sun rises to that wide ocean in which he sets—that country, whose fields have been the battle grounds of freedom—that country, to which our swelling thoughts cling with honest pride and warm devotion—whose honor is our honor, whose shame is our shame—whose praises ring in our ears and vibrate in our heart of hearts, like the trumpet notes that tell of glorious victories—and to shield and protect which from wrong and insult, every plain should be made a Borodino, every city in the land a Moscow.—What, Mr. President, do we not owe our country? What do those, I have the honor to address, not owe it? Occupying the position that they do—exercising the influences which all accord to them—freed from the infected atmosphere of crowded cities—with all around to make them grateful to that Being, who for man bids the rich earth bring forth its treasures—the forest wave in the healthful wind,—all nature teem with beauty, majesty and grace—what do they not owe our country—nay, Sir, I repeat, what do we not all owe it? It is the rich ripe time of universal peace—we have no foreign foe to test our Patriotism—war's dread volcano no longer lights with its red eruption any portion of Europe or America, as though wearied of devastation it had smothered and extinguished forever the pent up fires which for ages had rolled from it to desolate and destroy. But there are other duties than those which are discharged in fields of battle—duties not less important to our country than those which require us to lay down our lives in her defence—and which, involving no personal danger, are nevertheless the most solemn and obligatory that we can be called upon to perform. They are to keep this country that we love, worthy of our pride and our affections. We are her children, Sir. No act of ours can blot her glorious beauty. We cannot make her sun less bright—take from her forests their rich hues—her rivers their depth or swiftness. None of these things can we do. But, Sir, we can do far worse than this: we can deprive our country of her good name among the nations. She may lose it through our acts. She may lose it through our negligence. And if we shrink from the performance of the duties which circumstances have imposed on us, the time may come when satire's bitter falsehood shall be truth, and the simile hold good which in past times designated us as "vermin gendered in a lion's crest."

I take it for granted, Mr. President, that the object of these remarks is already understood, and that the duties which we are called upon to perform, and to which I more particularly allude, are those growing out of the assertion in our country of the modern doctrine of repudiation,—that new light in political morals which shews man that the nation of which he is a part may do that which an individual cannot do—be dishonest without reproach; that money may be borrowed on false pretences by a people without punishment, although for the offence in an individual, a home in the Penitentiary has been provided. I refer to this subject here, Sir, because I find the opportunity before that class whose influence in our country is fully equal to the debt they owe to it, and whom I have ever recognized as the conservators of sound principles and the safe depositories of political power. When we incur a debt in an ordinary transaction, it is a point of honour to discharge it. If we buy a farm, we labour day and night that we may pay for it. In all our dealings "value received" constitutes a peremptory obligation; and even

where the consideration is wanting, pride, no less than law, gives value to our signature. This is our individual experience. Is there any difference in principle between our country's debts and our own; such debts as have been constitutionally incurred, and such as now rest upon Maryland. These debts which, we, the people, owe, are not the debts to a friend, not the price of an acre of land, but debts due for what is far more valuable than friend or farm—for our good name—for our reputation before that great tribunal of the world's opinion that is fast becoming the arbiter between nation and nation, and whose decrees, based on the immutable principles of justice, are forever irreversible. No matter who are our creditors. If they are our countrymen, we are injuring those who are dear to us when we neglect our duty. If they are strangers, we defraud those who trusted to our honor. That we can discharge all our obligations, and regain for Maryland the reputation, too high perhaps, for it has made her the debtor that she is, that she once enjoyed, no one can hesitate to believe who will take the least pains to enquire into her means and resources. Where there has existed the will to be honest, the way was never wanting: and though we may all be inconvenienced for a season in performing the duties that now rest on us, yet the lesson we shall have learned, the reputation that we shall have regained, will far more than compensate us.

Mr. President, I cannot hesitate as to what the feeling and acts of the people of Maryland will be on this subject. Here and there, some may be found to flinch at the trial, though I trust it will be but for a moment. Let all remember, that, when our fathers fought at Cowpens, there was not a falterer in the ranks as the steady line of the brave, under the leading of a hero, drove the enemy before it: and let there be no more confusion among us now, when we stand to our ground for honesty, than there was among our fathers at the time when Howard charged home for honor.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

YORK, October 14, 1842.

MR. COLMAN, DEAR SIR:—I now forward another article for the Farmer. I selected this, not merely as showing the value of leached ashes, but mainly as a specimen of the minute accuracy, care and perseverance with which German agriculturists conduct their experiments. I will only observe that the relative measures are preserved, reduced to the English standard acre and bushel; while the prices are assumed to be such as would be here paid and obtained. Though the effects of the ashes, would probably be similar every where, in similar soils, the profit of the application would of course depend on their cost in each locality, and the price obtainable for the products. Thus the cost of the ashes here delivered on my own land, three miles from town, and spreading them, would be \$6.25; while increased products, as the prices assumed, is worth \$19.98. But the actual cost of the ashes and spreading, in the experiment, was \$2.90, and the value of the increased products was \$18.62—ashes and labor being there much cheaper while the products sold at nearly as high prices as they would have done here.

Respectfully yours,

SAM'L WAGNER.

Translated for the New Gen. Farmer from the German.

ON LEACHED ASHES.

By W. Albert, of Rosslan, Prussia.

I am induced to communicate the result of a series of experiments on the application of leached ashes to sandy soils, in this vicinity; together with some general remarks on the subject—to which these experiments, and an attentive observation of the effect of such ashes on various soils, have led.

A field, of dry sandy soil, which had lain in grass eight years, and was overrun with moss, was selected and dressed with leached ashes, at the rate of 66 bushels per acre; excepting a few square rods in the centre, which were left without a dressing, that the effects of the ashes might be accurately ascertainable. The land was first plowed about six inches deep, turning down the sod carefully, so as to close it in completely; the ashes were then hauled on, spread, and covered in with a shallow furrow, or about two inches deep. In this condition it was permitted to remain six or seven weeks, when it was again plowed, three inches deep,—so as to bring up the ashes—and then seeded with buckwheat. The results were as follows:

In the year 1827, A, a measured square rod of the por-

tion dressed with leached ashes, produced 53 ounces of buckwheat.

In the same year, B, a square rod of the portion not dressed, produced 28½ ounces of buckwheat.

In 1828, the field having been seeded with rye the previous autumn,

A produced 77½ ounces of grain.

B do. 44 1-6 do. do.

In 1829, oats were sown in the spring, with clover.

A produced 81½ ounces.

B do. 38½ do.

In 1830, the field was depastured—no additional manure or stimulant having been applied. The pasturage on the dressed part was moderately good—the crop would probably have yielded nearly a ton of hay per acre. On the other part scarcely any thing grew but weeds. In the fall the field was seeded with rye.

In 1831, A produced 53 ounces of rye.

B do. 28½ do.

Cost of the application.—Sixty-six bushels of leached ashes, per acre, had been applied; which cost, delivered in the field, 9 cts. per bushel.

66 bushels leached ashes, . . . 9 cts . . . \$5 94

Spreading, 31

\$6 25

Now arises the question, what profit has resulted from this expenditure of \$6.25? The following calculation will show.

In 1837, A yielded 24½ ounces of buckwheat, more than B yielded—which is an excess of 247½ lbs. per acre, or 5½ bushels.

5½ bushels Buckwheat, . . . 60 cts. . . \$3 30

470 lbs. straw, worth 75

In 1828, A yielded 33 1-6 ounces of rye, more than B—an excess of 331 lbs. per acre, or 6 bushels.

6 bushels Rye, 62½ cts. . . \$3 75

600 lbs. straw, worth 1 50

In 1829, A yielded 42½ ounces of oats, more than B—an excess of 425 lbs. per acre, or 10½ bushels.

10½ bushels Oats, 25 cts. . . \$2 62½

550 lbs. straw, worth 1 00

In 1830, the field was in clover, and the increased value of the pasturage was at least \$3.00, per acre, in favour of the dressed portion. Say

Pasturage worth \$3 00

In 1831, A yielded 24½ ounces of rye, more than B—an excess of 247½ lbs per acre, or 4½ bushels.

4½ bushels Rye 62½ cts. . . \$2 81

470 lbs. straw, whrth 1 25

RECAPITULATION.

In 1827, an increased product, worth \$4 05 per acre.

1828, " . . . " . . . " . . . 5 25 "

1829, " . . . " . . . " . . . 3 62½ "

1830, " . . . " . . . " . . . 3 00 "

1831, " . . . " . . . " . . . 4 06 "

\$19 98½

Thus, without taking into account the pasturage in the oat stubble in the fall of 1830, we have the aggregate sum of \$19.98½ as the value of the increased product of this field, resulting from an expenditure of \$6.25, on land worth but \$15 per acre, originally. There is moreover, no reason to suppose that the effects of the dressing were wholly exhausted at the end of these five years—though the experiment was not continued longer.

A heaped bushel of these ashes, when sufficiently dried to be pulverized, weighed 64 lbs. Consequently 4224 lbs. per acre were applied; and the application of this quantity produced in the ensuing five years, increased crops of

Grain, 1251 lbs.

Straw, 2090 "

besides pasturage nearly equivalent to one ton of hay—as appears from the preceding details, the result of a carefully conducted experiment. It hence seems highly probable that leached ashes impart to the soils to which they are applied, a capacity to appropriate and assimilate more abundantly, or more rapidly, the fertilizing constituents of the atmosphere—as this alone affords an explanation of their extraordinary effects.

In addition to the foregoing, experience and extensive observation authorize these inferences and remarks—

1. Leached ashes have proved themselves particularly efficacious on sandy soils that are naturally dry. But on wet soils and moist meadows, they produce no effect. Though carefully made comparative experiments have

often shown an increase of crop exceeding 100 per cent., resulting from the application of *unleached* ashes to moist meadows, not the slightest perceptible increase followed the application of leached ashes to similar meadows.

2. Sandy lands which have lain several years in grass, and have been depastured, are more susceptible of improvement from leached ashes than any other.

3. About sixty bushels, heaped measure, are commonly an ample dressing for an acre. Benefit has seldom been derived from a larger quantity. On the contrary, heavier doses have not unfrequently produced injury—especially in wet seasons.

4. It is found most advantageous to turn down the green sward the usual depth of good ploughing; to harrow lengthwise, and apply the leached ashes, spreading them evenly and plowing them under with a shallow furrow, a month or six weeks before seeding—when the land should again be plowed shallow, so as to bring up the ashes to the surface. They are much less efficacious if covered in at once, with the seed-furrow.

5. Weeds are very perceptibly diminished after a dressing of leached ashes have been applied; and five or six crops may usually be taken, without the application of other manures.

6. Oats are decidedly more benefitted by the application of such ashes, than any other grain; though all grain crops are materially increased thereby.

7. It has been found, in many instances, that potatoes and leguminous plants cannot be cultivated with profit on loamy or clayey sand-lands, unless a dressing of leached ashes be given several years in advance.

8. It will not until after a lapse of 12 or 15 years—the land having meantime received several dressings of animal manure—that the application of leached ashes appears to become less efficacious.

9. These ashes are always found to be particularly efficacious in dry seasons; less so, when the season is moist; and when it is wet, of scarcely any effect.

It must be remarked, however, that it is only on soils to which they are adapted, and in favorable seasons, that leached ashes are thus eminently beneficial; and hence, perhaps they cannot properly be considered a manure. But in this respect, they share the fate of lime, gypsum, hornshavings, bone-dust, and various other substances—all of which have been known to produce a most luxuriant vegetation and abundant crops, in some soils and seasons, while they remained wholly inert and inoperative in others.

I think I have observed, in general, that a greater variety of manures and stimulants are more efficacious in sandy soils, than in those naturally of a better quality and composition. But this, if so, is but another evidence of the tendency of Nature's operations, to compensate for disadvantages. As sandy soils part more freely and rapidly with their geine and assimilable substances, so Nature has given them more diversified capabilities for renovation. Hence, also, those alone cultivate sandy soils with profit and success, who turn to account this extra kindness of Nature—supplying the deficiencies of the soil sedulously from the greater diversity of resources which are available for this purpose. But when the contrary prevails—when by an injudicious course of crops, and the misapplication or non-application of manures or fertilizers, the soil is continually deteriorated and converted into a receptacle of weeds, then a common fate—extreme poverty and destitution—await alike the mismanaged land and its miserable cultivator.

SOUTH DOWNS.—Beautiful as the improved Short Horn cattle certainly are, they do not exhibit a more marked superiority over the original animals of that breed, than does the improved South Down over the indigenous stock from which they originated: indeed, it may be questioned whether the difference in the latter case is not the most striking. Of all the English breeders of South Downs, there are none more celebrated than Mr. Webb, of Braham, he having taken the most of the prizes at the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society, offered for this breed of sheep. Mr. Allen has given an interesting account of his visit to Mr. Webb, in company with Mr. Stevenson, from which we make a few extracts:

"To give an idea of the weight of Mr. Webb's animals, the buck selected for Mr. Rotch, though only six months old, weighed 152 lbs. on the scales; Bishop Meade's, eighteen months old, 248 lbs.; and Mr. Stevenson's of the same age, 254 lbs.; while a wether exhibited at Cambridge, on Christmas day, 1840, weighed, dressed with

the head on, 200 lbs., aside from yielding 28 lbs. rough tallow. The average weight of his wethers, however, at eighteen to twenty months old, is but about 30 to 35 lbs. per quarter. The bucks shear from 9 to 11 lbs., and the average shearing of the whole flock is 6 lb. 15 ounces, and of a quality of wool that we thought better than the generality of South Downs. The fleece is close and compact, and we should think, would resist rain, sleet, and snow, nearly as well as the best Merino." Mr. Allen adds respecting Mr. Webb's sheep,—"They are very hardy, and are never housed in winter, but lie in the open fields and are fed upon hay, with cut turneps, sugar beet, or mangel wurtzel. In the summer, they are taken to a poor pasture by day, at a distant part of the farm, for change and exercise, and towards night are brought near home, and folded on vetches, clover or rape. The lambs after weaning, are turned into fair pasture, and fed about a pint each per day, of beans, oil cake, or some kind of grain. Mr. Webb says he is an advocate for good feeding, and has a good animal always for it. This is our doctrine, and if people want South Down to starve, they had better take up with the smallest of the old unimproved race."

Messrs. Bement and McIntyre, in the vicinity of this city, have beautiful flocks of South Downs, and the flock of Mr. Rotch, of Butternuts in this state, is one of the best in the Union, embracing, as it does, the blood of the Duke of Richmond's, and Messrs. Ellman's and Gantham's flocks, and now that of Mr. Webb's—specimens of which we presume Mr. R. will send to the State Fair. Mr. Rotch's sheep have proved perfectly hardy, wintering finely on nothing but hay; and we have little doubt that where fine qualities of wool are not the great object in sheep growing, the South Downs will prove to be one of the best breeds for the farmer.—*Cultivator*.

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a *concave Landside and double share*. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerable less expense than other Ploughs in use;—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing;—3d, He believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next year crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 30 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9

OBED HUSSEY.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at his establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or N. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

BENTLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILERS.

The subscribers, assignees of the "Patent Portable Convoluted Steam Boilers," are prepared to fill orders at short notice for the above boilers, either for boiling water, or for generating steam, viz: steaming vegetables, &c. for cattle and hogs, for cooking & washing purposes in public houses and institutions; also for various mechanical purposes where hot water only is required, viz: Hatters, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Dyers, Soap Boilers, &c. for all of which purposes they are now in successful operation.

We have within the last six months succeeded in making some very important improvements, which have done away with the few small objections heretofore urged against them.

They are now operated with Anthracite Coal equally well as with wood. In no instance has the saving in fuel been estimated at less than 3-4, and in time and labor one-half. The saving in room is very great. The one doing all the cooking at the Maryland Penitentiary is only 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure. The boilers are invariably made of strong copper, and will last for years.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

Manufactory, M'Causland's Brewery, Holliday near Pleasant st. Baltimore, July 25, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

BALTIMORE, 30th June, 1842.

Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co.—Gentlemen—It was so late in the season before I was prepared to use your portable Steam Generator at my farm, that I have not had the opportunity of testing fully and practically the great advantages said to be obtained from its use. But from the trials I have witnessed, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe it to be a most valuable article, and should be in possession of every farmer that believes in the economy of cooking or steaming food for cattle.

I have been using an agricultural boiler for cooking food for my horned cattle and hogs; thus I have laid aside under the belief that fifty bushels of food may be cooked with your steamer in the same time, and with the same quantity of fuel that was required to cook 5 or 6 bushels in the boiler that I had been using.

For convenience and comfort, great saving in time and labour, fuel and money, I think your steam generator may with safety be recommended. Respectfully yours, ROBERT A. TAYLOR.

THE WADSWORTH, Baltimore co. Jan. 14, 1842.

As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my "piggery," containing upwards of thirty-two store pigs and two "breeders," steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from 50 to 100 bushels of cut corn stalks for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains 50 bushels (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place. A friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.*

We also have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, who have recently adopted them, viz: DAVID BARNUM, City Hotel, and to Capt. JACKSON, Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, where the second one has been adopted within a few weeks for Washing and Soap Boiling, a No. 3. Dr. Robt. Dorsey of Edward, has very recently adopted another of larger dimensions.

Address BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

Baltimore, Md. July 25, 1842.

Those marked thus * have size No. 4 in use; thus † use

| No. 5. | | PRICES. | |
|------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| No. 1 for Boiling only | \$20 | For boiling and steaming | \$30 |
| 2 do | 30 | do do | 40 |
| 3 do | 45 | do do | 55 |
| 4 do | 65 | do do | 75 |
| 5 do | 85 | do do | 100 |

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMENT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the above improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting 'points of attachment' or gudgeons, on the rim of sides of the kettle, 'so that with a crane or lever' it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flue and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economize fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

| | | | | |
|----|----|----|----------------|---------|
| do | do | do | One barrel | \$12.50 |
| do | do | do | One and a half | 20.00 |
| do | do | do | Two barrels | 28.00 |
| do | do | do | Three do | 33.00 |
| do | do | do | Four do | 40.00 |

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Front St. Balt. Md.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Baltimore County Agricultural Association, at the First Annual Meeting held at Govans-town, on the 20th November, 1842,

By JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

[Published at the request of the Exec. Committee of the Society.]

MR. PRESIDENT,
AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION:

In undertaking to deliver an address to the audience collected upon this occasion, I felt that I was leaving the plain and beaten track of my ordinary avocations, and that I ran great risk of losing myself in a field which was almost as unknown to me, as it was beautiful and unbounded:—and perhaps, even now, my first duty should be to account for my presumption. But we may all take the deepest interest in results that we are powerless to produce: we may enjoy the flavour of a fruit, and yet be ignorant of its cultivation; admire and wear a fabric without knowing aught of its manufacture, and glory in the rapidity of modern locomotion, without comprehending one of the principles upon which the iron lines are made to cross alike the valleys and the mountains for the use of that tireless steed which rushes along them with the gleam and rapidity of the lightning, and the roll of the muttering thunder. So it is, in the present instance: and, with nothing to justify me but my sense of the importance of your association, and my earnest desire that your labors may be crowned with the most gratifying success, have I ventured from my more appropriate calling to accept the invitation that has honored me with the audience I see here assembled.

The written history of agriculture goes far back into remote antiquity. Besides what is contained in the Bible in regard to husbandry, we have a treatise in Greek, by Hesiod, ten centuries before Christ. Herodotus wrote upon the same subject five centuries later; and the *Georgics* of Virgil, in the reign of Augustus, are nearly contemporaneous with the commencement of our own era. During the last eighteen hundred years, Agriculture has lost none of its interest, and libraries might be filled with the books it has produced. It would be comparatively easy therefore, to make, from the labors of others, a compilation that might pass current, even with the learned in these matters. Still, as I could do no more than a foreigner does, whose best praise is, that he speaks the language almost like a native, I shall, as the safest course, avoid all details of rural occupations, and be contented with presenting such considerations of a general character as have occurred to me in thinking over the subject of your association. In doing this, I shall confine my remarks to THE POSITION AND RELATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS IN THIS COUNTRY.

The position and relations of the agricultural class here, are strongly modified by two circumstances—First, our republican institutions—Second, the immense extent of fertile land within our limits, that is yet unoccupied: which two circumstances, operating in concert, have tended, as I think a few words will shew, to give to agriculture an influence here that it no where else possesses.

In a monarchical government the tendency of power is towards centralization, and the point of attraction is the person of the Sovereign, who is the dispenser of places and rewards. The pomp and circumstance that do hedge a king, are, in themselves, attractive. He must have a court around him, an army to protect him. Parade, and show, and patronage, are parts of the system that he relies upon for support; and few indeed are those, who can resist the combined attractions that tempt to the capital. Hence it is, that, in most parts of Europe, the capital of a kingdom is the repository of its power, and the party that possesses it is the government for the time. It was so with ancient Rome, whose *Prætorians* sold the purple, with no thought of the millions whose weal or woe depended on the bargain. It has, in later days, been so in England. In France and Belgium we ourselves have seen it. Russia has not been exempt from the operation of the same general law; and Constantinople, now, as of old, carries as an appanage to the possession of it the power and wealth of the wide regions forming the Turkish empire. The consequence in these countries has been, that the large landholders have looked to their estates as

mere sources of revenue, as means of enjoying the pleasures or struggling for the power of the capital: and instead of bringing up their children as agriculturists, teaching them to look upon the country as their home, and to bless the great Giver of all good for having cast their lot in it, their aim is, so to care for them, that, either in the Army, or the Navy, in the Church or in the State, they may be placed in a position to bask and flourish in the rays of Royalty.

Nor is this a fashion merely. It has its origin in the feudalism of Europe, and is its necessary consequence. The leader of an army always parcelled the lands of the conquered among his followers, making their possession depend on military service. The duties of the husbandman were a burden to the free livers of the camp, the iron clad arbiters of stricken fields: and that such should look to the conqueror, who had led them to victory, with devotion, was any thing but surprising. They lost their own identity in his greatness. To erect their new calling into a distinct and antagonist power was never attempted; and, propagating itself, this incident of the feudal system has been transmitted from generation to generation; and though, perhaps, somewhat modified in these latter days, even in the monarchies I have referred to, is still strong enough to produce the effects here suggested, and to assist in that centralization of power which is the marked characteristic of Royal or Imperial rule.

But here, with us, every thing is different. Here feudalism is modified by republicanism. Thus far, we have, begging the politician's pardon, who asserts the contrary, we have no tendency to centralization. If he is right, who has said, that "power is always stealing from the many to the few," the rule is a general one, to which this country, at least, up to this time, is an exception. But is the rule a general one? Is power always stealing from the many to the few? Is not the assertion more brilliant than correct? Is it not rather an epigram than an axiom? Ask an Englishman, what is the tendency of power, as exhibited in the history of his own country for the last twenty years;—and he will refer to the reform bill, which disfranchised the rotten boroughs, and lowered the property qualification of voters, and tell you, that the democratic principle is always on the advance, so far, at least, that it never yields what it once obtains, and that it is always struggling for more. Ask the Frenchman of to-day—and though he may tell you that Napoleon obtained the mastery of the mob of the revolution, and fascinated France by the glory of his victories, yet he must admit, that Napoleon, like Cromwell, was an exception to all rules, and having before him the Charter and the Citizen King who upholds it, he must admit also that the present state of things is one of the many triumphs of the democratic principle, and a contradiction to the broad assertion I have referred to. No, Mr. President, the tendency of power is, as a general rule, no longer to the few, even in monarchical governments; nor can it ever be so, save where the people are retrograding, instead of advancing, in intelligence. In a republican government, the tendency of power is diffusion, not centralization. Great men are the agents, not the leaders, of the people. In politics, the latter are omnipotent. Power is divided among them in theory—and surely, as far as experience goes in this country, the people in fact possess it. Why, sir! "The Sovereign People" is the name of the Ruler of our land—whose throne is each man's hearth-stone—whose wealth is each man's industry,—whose power is each man's intellect and each man's right arm—a Ruler who knows no rivalry, but, undying, liveth from generation to generation of the Free.

With no tendency to centralization therefore in this country, Mr. President—with neither king nor court to constitute a nucleus for power to gather on,—the very capital of our nation, possessing, in its alternate throng and solitude, no attraction to draw one of us from home, each individual in the land is accustomed from his childhood to look to his own vicinage as the sphere of his exertion and influence: and, if thrown into public life, it is the constituency at home, and not the Executive, at Washington, that he fears. So far as we are concerned, the saying, attributed to Mr. Jefferson, that "great cities are great sores," is far from being true. It is another of those brilliant thoughts, whose epigrammatic character, although its only recommendation, is nevertheless the quality of all others best adapted to give it general circulation as a political truth. It is no doubt the fact that misery, destitution and despair, and ragged nakedness and horrible disease, are to be found in cities rather than in the woods and

fields, for these things court not publicity, and seclusion and solitude are best obtained alike in the crowded streets and the dark alleys of the hurrying and busy town. But so far from great cities being, with us, political evils, on account of the influences they exert upon society at large, there is here a power that controls them which is outside of them. Their influence, except so far as they owe it to their printing offices, and so far as female fashions build their altars in them, is confined to their own limits, comparatively speaking, and while the country feels their usefulness, they are powerless to do it harm.

In a country therefore whose people participate equally in the public concerns, having generally no bias save that which arises from their peculiar calling, the agriculturists, who are the most numerous, hold in truth the government in their own hands; and this, which is a consequence of our republican institutions, and which is diametrically opposed to centralization, distinguishes, in an important particular, the agricultural class in this country from the same class in the other countries I have referred to.

The effect of the other modifying circumstance I have mentioned—the great extent of unoccupied and fertile land—may be readily explained, by referring to the almost daily emigration that is taking place from the Atlantic seaboard to the far West; and which, by rendering unnecessary a minute subdivision of property, and preventing a superabundance of agricultural labor, obviates that competition, which elsewhere, and under other circumstances, exists, and which, by keeping down the wages of the agricultural laborer, diminishes his independence. If a man holds a farm of five hundred acres and has five sons, an equal division at his death would cut up the farm, and each son would find himself proportionably worse off than his father was before him: and a subdivision among another generation would leave the proprietors, the second degree removed from the ancestor, without enough property of their own to live upon, and consequently obliged to labour for others. In the language of political economy, instead of receiving *rent* or *profits*, they would be in the receipt of wages. In portions of New England this subdivision has taken place to the extent of our hypothesis, until the presence of a surplus population becoming apparent, emigration has followed; and, whether as the school-master—the factor,—the notion-monger, or the pedlar, the farmer descendants of the pilgrims have spread throughout the land the thrift and energy of their hardy ancestors. In Maryland, within the last few years, we have seen something of the same kind going on: save that, here, much of our labor being slave labor, the emigration has been of a different class, whose removal, however, has kept up agricultural wages, so much so indeed, in some parts of our state, as to make the farmers and slaveholders desirous to keep even the free colored people among them.

Now, it can be seen at once, that were there no outlet for emigration, the increasing agricultural population would, under our laws of equal succession, have the effect of subdividing property and lowering wages. There would be less general wealth. The necessity for constant labor, in the active competition for employment that would exist, would leave less time for attention to public affairs: and the agricultural class, instead of occupying its present position, would be more closely assimilated to the small proprietors or the tenantry of England and France. Power would then most probably fall into fewer hands. Large landholders would have an influence that they do not now possess; and as power when in the hands of a few is very apt to get into the hands of the strongest among them, there might be that centralization which in other countries absorbs the will of the people in one supreme and titled head.

But this is not the case in our country. When the far west shall become well known to us may not even be predicted. When the prairies already discovered shall team with civilized men, no one can say. We speak here of going to the West; and when we cross the great ridge of the Alleghany and roll down its Western slope, we fancy ourselves there. We travel on afterwards through State after State, towards the setting sun, and when we strike the Missouri, hundreds of miles from home, we find ourselves among a crowd of people who are just starting for the West. With the aid of steam we again journey on, and when beyond the limit of civilization, we find travellers, wearied and stained with long and perilous journeyings, who having been in search of the West, had turned their faces homewards a month before we met them;

and when at last we stand in the passes of the Rocky Mountains, with their snow-clad peaks towering above us, and gaze with straining vision towards that quarter of the horizon where spreads the broad Pacific, we are told that there, still farther on, lies the region we are in search of, even upon the margin of the rolling deep.

When this vast country shall be incapable of receiving further immigration, none of us can say: and until that time does arrive the position of the agricultural class among us will continue to be modified by this circumstance which is peculiar to our country.

In the outline of the address which I proposed, Mr. President, to deliver on this occasion, I had arranged a certain course which involved the enquiry I have been pursuing: and I have therefore been led to speak of emigration as a circumstance of important influence. But I must not be understood as believing it to be a desirable circumstance to the extent that we have witnessed. Although the time may, and will, come with us, here, as in New England, when emigration will be useful and important, yet so far as experience in this part of the country has gone, that which has already taken place has been unnecessary and premature. It has proceeded from one of two causes, generally speaking—either a desire to get rich in a hurry—or a love of change and novelty. It would have been gratifying had the persons charged with taking the last census been required to register the emigrants they met with, and to report their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their respective changes of residence. The result of the enquiry would, doubtless, have astonished many of us, and have done much to satisfy us of the truth of the old saying, that “a rolling stone gathers no moss”—and not only this, but, that, pursuing the illustration still further, the stone loses both bulk and substance as it rolls along.

Mr. President, it does not seem out of place here, to refer to a scene of which I was an eye-witness not many years ago. I was travelling across the Cumberland mountains in Tennessee, on the high road between Southern Virginia and North Carolina and the waters of the Ohio. The road was but a sorry one, and the passengers were walking a mile or so ahead of the stage, when we overtook a family of “movers,” so called, emigrating from North Carolina to Illinois—It consisted of a man and his wife, three children and half a dozen hearty looking negroes. There was a wagon drawn by four good horses, besides which there was a spare horse on which the wife rode. The party was essentially comfortable in its appearance, and even some three or four dogs looked fat saucy, and seemed to partake of the spirit which distinguished their master. After walking in company for some time, the rise of a hill enabled us to get ahead of the movers. When we reached the top of the ascent we saw coming from the West, bound “Eastward ho!” a man and his wife, an infant, a dog and a horse. Man, woman and child were yellow with the jaundice of bilious complaints. The horse, on which the woman rode with the child in her arms, was lean and foot-sore, just able to creep along, bearing, besides his living burden, a scanty feather bed, on which his mistress was seated; and the dog, with his tail trailing on the ground followed at the heels of the horse with a gaunt starving look. The man strode by his wife with a gun on his shoulder, to which was hung what seemed a wallet of provisions. This party stopped to ask the distance to the next tavern, and while we were conversing, the party we had left came up, and we then learned a story that might have been listened to with profit by many a one who about the same time was leaving the scenes of his infancy, the home of his fathers, in the hope of finding a distant, but as the event too often proved, an unattainable El Dorado in the West. The party bound towards the East was all that remained of a family as numerous, as joyous and as prosperous in worldly gear, as that which I have just mentioned as moving towards the West. The two men had been close neighbors and intimate friends in Carolina, equal in all respects in their circumstances. The difference between them now was, that one had bought, most dearly too, what the other was going to market for, his experience. One had been to “the Illinois,” the other was on his way there. I think there was some remonstrance, or attempt at it, on the part of the poorer and wiser man: but if I recollect aright the answer was, “that there was every thing in luck,” that “what was one man’s meat was another man’s poison,” with other old saws of the same antiquity, such, by the way, as generally greet him, who is silly enough to undertake to teach his neighbor wisdom by recounting his own experience.

ence. But to return to the course of my address.

Modified by the circumstances I have thus particularly referred to, the position of the agricultural class in this country is peculiar and honorable. They wield full power in the affairs of government: their opinions are strongly expressed and carry influence; and constituting the numerical majority they might have the entire sway of the country, if, Mr. President, they could only agree among themselves. They love party politics, however, quite as well as their city neighbors, and so instead of controlling absolutely, they only help to control the affairs of the nation.

The relations of a class thus powerful and thus favored, are far from being unimportant, and I propose to say a few words in regard to them. This seems all the more appropriate now because of a tendency in politics to set in array against each other the great interests of the community. It is a saying, though I have never believed it, that one way to make oneself agreeable to a beauty is to decry the charms of a rival belle. The compliment is too poor a one for any admirer of the sex to credit: and yet, as if acting upon its truth, as a general rule applicable to men as well as to women, and fit for all occasions, politicians when they seek to gain a particular class to their side of a question, at once set about elevating them in their own conceit at the expense of others. You thus often hear agrarianism preached from the stump by those whose whole being is centred in the one idea of accumulation. You hear the poor lauded by those who, in paying their county taxes, believe they have discharged all the duties of benevolence. In the cities, the talk at times is of “merchant princes”—at others “the working men” are the objects of laudation. In the woods and fields we hear of the “bold yeomanry of the country,” the “free tillers of the soil”—in a word, it is the end, too frequently, which is every thing, the means being a mere secondary consideration. Now all this is mischievous. Its direct tendency, if not its aim, is to produce jealousy and disunion—Even falsehoods sometimes grow, in time, to be looked upon as truths. A notice therefore of the just relations of the great divisions of society cannot be out of place upon this occasion.

The three great wants of man are food, shelter and clothing; and the earth and labor are the means by which these wants are to be supplied. Out of these wants, and the means of gratifying them grow all the relations of society, modified and complicated in a million ways, but all referable to the same simple elements. In common parlance they are styled Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce. They are mutually dependant on each other. Were agriculture alone to toil, labour would be naked and unsheltered. Where a laborer makes his own corn, builds his own house, and weaves his own clothing, he unites in his own person agriculture and manufactures; where he finds it more advantageous to make his corn only, while he employs another to build and weave for him, then he is an agriculturist depending upon a manufacturer,—and if the manufacturer lives so far from the labourer, that the latter cannot spare time to go for his clothes, and the manufacturer cannot spare time to take them to him, and a third person is employed to carry them from the one to the other for hire, then this last is the agent of commerce, and there is a harmonious and perfect action of agriculture, manufactures and commerce in the transaction, simple and primitive as it is. The illustration is perfect in the most complicated affairs. If the farmer refuses to raise wheat, the merchant must give up business. If the manufacturer refuses to grind, both farmer and merchant would come to a stand still. All this is plain enough. The mutual dependance of the three great divisions of society cannot be denied: and false and cruel are all attempts to put them in the attitudes of antagonists.

The view here taken is a general one, and passing from it to details, the relations I have suggested become even more apparent.

Among the most distinguishing characteristics of the last century has been the introduction of labour saving machinery in aid of all the departments of human industry; and no one department has been more benefited than agriculture; and it is, I believe, a fact, that in the vast majority of cases, it is the mechanic or manufacturer, and not the farmer, who is the inventor of the particular machine. There is scarcely a farmer now-a-days who has not his threshing machine and his horse power, his corn sheller and his straw cutter, the inventions of ingenious men of another great class, who have employed their

talents, exercised and improved in supplying the wants of the manufacturers, to meet the requisitions of agriculture. The plough of antiquity was nothing better than a pickaxe, to the handle of which the oxen were attached, one end of the iron being pressed into the ground by the ploughman, who applied his strength at the other end which served as a stilt for the purpose. And now the plough has almost as many shapes as the kaleidoscope presents forms; and science and art have produced an implement as superior to the original as the costliest broadcloth worn by the modern gentleman surpasses the rude covering of skins that conceals the nakedness of the savage. Recent improvements too, not of farmers, but of mechanics, would seem to justify our anticipating the day, when the scythe, the cradle, and the sickle will be thrown aside, as the golden grain and the heavy grass are made to bend and fall before the progress of machinery: nor is it beyond the bounds of possibility, judging from the past, that we shall have steam supplanting the bones and sinews of men, as a new locomotive shall begin at one corner of a wheat field, and passing to and fro across it, turn over to the farmer his flour ready in barrels to be sent to market. In a word, what has already been done for agriculture by the manufacturer and mechanic warrant the anticipation of results far surpassing any that have yet been realized or imagined. It would be easy to continue illustrations of this part of my subject far beyond the limits of the present address.—It would be easy to connect commerce with agriculture as I have already done manufactures. But I hold this to be unnecessary. There are propositions too plain to be argued: whose illustrations are in each man’s daily experience. The three great divisions of human labour are so joined together that one cannot be assailed without the others being injured.—To place them in antagonist positions towards each other is to sow dissension and create strife in a united and happy family: and he who for the promotion of any temporary purpose, any selfish end, attempts to do so, deserves the reprobation of all good men, of all well wishers of their country.—“What God has joined let no man put asunder.”

I am not here, Mr. President, to discuss any of the party questions of the day—but to state principles of universal application. And whatever may be the supposed tendency of some of my remarks, this is hardly altogether the presence, Sir, in which I would venture to advocate a tariff. When the beauty of our land sweeps by in the velvet of Genoa, with all its majesty of fold and outline—or rustles in the silks of Lyons iridescent in the sunbeams,—or glides through the dance with fairy lightness in the finest textures of the far off Ind; when every riband comes from a Parisian counter—when even the tiny flowers, which, though the work of human hands, already rest in Paradise, as they kiss beneath the bonnet, the soft fair cheek whose loveliness shames their artificial brightness, when even these are valued, only when from far—when such things are, truly would he be presumptuous, who ventured to suggest, that the great question of national indebtedness was not wholly unconnected with these feminine adornments. And yet, Sir, even though it be so, I carp not at it. On occasions like these, true Patriotism consists in yielding to one’s affections; for who among us does not know, that the silk of to-day would be exchanged for homespun to-morrow, if our happiness required it; that the hand on which the diamond glitters has already smoothed the pillow of our sickness, and would, if need be, exhaust its tiny strength in our support; and that the cheek which surrounded with flowers, colors to the compliments of admiration, would unadorned glow with a healthier, a holier and nobler pride and deeper tinge at aught that told in terms of praise of our glory or our fame.

Leaving, then, Mr. President, the discussion of mooted points of politics to their appropriate occasions, I will pass from the consideration of the position and relations of the agricultural class in this country, and invoke your patience but a little longer while I say a few words in regard to what appears to me to be their duties. I refer not now to rural duties, Sir, for, as I have already stated, I am no expert in regard to them. So far as they are concerned, my only office would be to praise: for the evidence which I have this day seen is sufficient, even I am able to judge, to indicate the utility of meetings like the present, and gives noble promise of what a continuance of the labours of your association cannot fail to produce in the way of agricultural improvement. What I have to say refers to the social duties, in

advantages as graziers over those of every other state, and which make their woodland pastures the theme of praise of every stranger who visits them. Among the traits peculiar to this fine grass, are those of growing in the shade with luxuriance, of enduring for many years, and of being equally good when fed green or in hay.

We have heretofore expressed the wish that some one of our Maryland farmers would set a woodland, or other of field which he could spare, in this grass, and we will again repeat that wish, as we desire to see it practiced upon. With these remarks we call attention to the following communication from the Union (Ill.) Agriculturist:

BLUE GRASS.—Blue grass will grow upon any of the soils of Illinois, but it delights in a moist situation. Hence swails, level or wet prairie, bottom-land and barrens, are best adapted to its cultivation. It suffers in the heat of summer upon the rolling prairie, unless mixed with clover, which, by its broad leaves, protects the roots of blue grass from the rays of the sun, or unless it is suffered to grow unmolested, in which case it protects itself. Close feeding in the summer will keep it short and stunted until the fall rains set in.

Sowing.—The seed ripens the 1st of July. Hence any time after that until October will answer for sowing. It is better that it should get a start in the fall, as it does better the succeeding season. It will not generally make a sward for itself in less than two years; hence it should be sown with other grasses, such as timothy or clover, or both. Were I to set ten acres in blue grass, I should pursue the following method: Prepare the ground for wheat and make it smooth; take 1 peck of timothy, 4 qts. of clover, and 4 qts. of blue grass seed, and mix them thoroughly; sow one peck of the mixture (to the acre) about the 1st of September or later. If sowed without fall grain, and the season be at all favorable, a fine crop of timothy and clover may be cut the succeeding summer. Some prefer to omit the clover until spring; in which case it escapes danger from the winter. The blue grass will hardly show itself the first season, and those unacquainted with it will be apt to suppose that their seed was bad, or that it had not come up. The second season, I would pasture it with cattle or horses. This mode will have a tendency to kill out the clover and timothy, and in the fall of that season the blue grass will show itself. The teeth (as the English call it) of cattle, seems to be necessary to bring it forth thrifty, or it may be that the mere tramping the ground has a beneficial effect upon it.

Seed.—What is called stripped seed, is the kind commonly found in market. Some sell what is called *cleaned seed*, but it has all the chaff in it, and is only separated from the seed stems. The stripped seed is preferred, as its elasticity prevents its suffering with dampness, as the cleaned seed sometimes does. Great care is requisite in obtaining the seed, as it frequently loses its vital qualities by storage in damp warehouses; before using the stripped seed, rub it through a common wire meal sieve; this prepares it and ensures its distribution among the other seeds with which you sow it.

I presume in point of fact that blue grass sowed at any season of the year, in any manner, and upon any kind of soil, will grow and flourish sooner or later, according to circumstances. Tramping the ground at intervals is of prime necessity to bring it out, as far as my observation extends. Blue grass spreads very rapidly by its roots, as well as by the annual seed.

Blue grass pastures, as well as others, will become what is called *hide bound*, in the course of years. In such a case, a sharp harrow well loaded and dragged over it, so as to tear the sod materially, or a scarifier which should cut two or three inches in depth, will produce the best effects. In truth, all our grasses are as much improved by cultivation in frequently tearing the roots, as any of our grains or vegetables. The best time for the operation is late in fall; but the spring will answer, if done early.

With my apology for not sending you the above sooner, I remain yours truly,
THOMAS N. WELLES.
French Creek, Peoria co., Aug. 1842.

WINTER KILLED WHEAT—A PRACTICAL REMEDY.—Facts, like figures, are stubborn things in all the vocations of life, and in none is their efficacy more valuable than in that of the husbandman, for after all that may be said of theories, there is nothing like having facts to back them. The following successful experiment by a western

farmer, to repair the injury arising from a thin standing of plants in the spring, on a field of autumnal sown wheat, is worthy of consideration. It was made by Mr. Stiles S. Carpenter, of Van Buren County, Iowa territory. We, as our readers do know, are not the advocate of sowing *spring wheat*, but when from casualty, a field of winter wheat may be too thin in the spring to yield a remunerating crop, we think that such an experiment as was so successfully tried by Mr. Carpenter, would not be amiss, and with a view of bringing the subject before our readers, we make the following extract from a communication of the above named gentleman, which we found in the Union Agriculturist.

Wheat.—As I am writing for the purpose of gaining information, I will mention the result of an experiment I tried in raising wheat. From the appearance of my winter wheat this spring, I found it would be a very doubtful crop, and I sowed on to the ground spring wheat, which I harrowed in pretty thoroughly with an iron-tooth harrow. I have harvested it, and it will yield an average crop of nearly, or quite, thirty bushels per acre. I sowed Italian bald, which makes nearly as good flour as the best winter wheat. The winter wheat crop in the prairie was much damaged from a very severe drought in the spring, though some of my neighbor farmers think it was frozen out; but, from the result of my observation, I am satisfied that wheat in this country seldom, if ever, is injured by the ground heaving, or freezing out, as it is called. To obviate this difficulty, my opinion is, that wheat should be sown early. I should like to hear more from the farmers about the best and most successful method of cultivating this staple article."

ADVANTAGE OF SOWING EARLY.—The following extract, which we make from a communication of Mr. P. Prescott in the Union Agriculturist, very satisfactorily shows the propriety of sowing spring grain early, and how causelessly many of us apprehend danger from frost. Besides the advantage of getting in our oats and barley early, we think that this experiment should satisfy every reasonable man, that there would be an equal one resulting from planting corn much earlier than is the present custom in many parts of our country. This thing of waiting until danger from frosts is over, we always thought to be one of the idle bug-bears of prejudice; for if the roots of the plants be bedded sufficiently low to protect them, a little nipping of the tops is but of trifling moment.

"I sowed my barley and oats on the 10th and 11th of April. It came up finely about four inches, when a frost came and cut it all down. I thought it was all killed, and should have ploughed it up if I could have got seed to sow again. As I could not, I left it standing. In a few days the crops began to sprout again, and I never saw such a growth of barley and oats. While the cold kept the grain down, it must have been sprouting all the time in the ground, for there is from four to eleven sprouts on almost every grain."

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.—Some very large sugar beets, the growth of the farm on which the Manual Labour School for boys is established, have been brought for inspection to this office. One, the largest of four not differing much in size, measures two feet in circumference, and weighs fifteen pounds. These fine vegetables are promising specimens of the results that may be expected from the young agriculturists at the Farm School. The success of that institution will give much pleasure to the warm-hearted citizens whose efforts and means were so zealously devoted to its establishment. It bids fair, we are glad to learn, to answer the best expectations of its friends in affording a comfortable home to many indigent boys whose early days must otherwise have been passed under circumstances far less favourable to their wholesome nurture, both physically and morally.—*Baltimore American.*

We received two similar beets to those described in the above paragraph, and it gives us pleasure to state, that we have scarcely ever seen better roots of the kind, and doubt much if better ones have ever been raised in the country. We have seen larger beets, but none more perfect. The success of the Manager of this humane

institution in this particular department of husbandry, as well as his attention to the root culture, give the most pleasing assurance that, in selecting him to conduct the Manual Labor School, its patrons acted wisely, and we sincerely hope, that an institution so beneficent in its objects and tendencies, may not be permitted to languish for want of the fostering care of our citizens; for of all others we believe it to be best calculated, if its generous aims are fully carried out, to confer lasting benefits upon our community, as it is an unquestionable truth, that of all human charities those which give employment to the destitute are the best.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have before noticed the *Show and Fair* of this institution, held at Albany on the 27th 28th and 29th days of September, and purpose now to only take a bird's-eye view of its proceedings. From the *Cultivator* we learn that high as were the expectations that had been formed of the "great Farmer's Meeting," they were fully realized. The show passed off in a way "which will cause the three days of the fair to be long remembered by every farmer who had the high pleasure of attending it." The immense number of animals on the ground for premiums or for exhibition, their admirable arrangement, the multitude of spectators, the splendid equipages, and above all, the crowds of beautiful women, and the intense feeling of interest and gratification manifested by all, rendered the days of the fair proud and auspicious ones for the interests of agriculture in the state of New York.

The ground selected was the Bull's Head Tavern, on the Albany and Troy road, a short distance above the beautiful mansion of Gen. Van Rensselaer, at the northern verge of the city. The proprietors of the establishment, have enclosed an extensive area in an oval form, with a substantial high and close fence; within this fence, graded and levelled is a fine carriage track of exactly one mile. This enclosure was obtained for the exclusive use of the society during the Fair. The enclosure contained some forty acres. By the most competent judges, the show was pronounced decidedly superior in extent and interest to any that had before taken place in this country.

Near the centre of the occupied ground, a large pavilion was erected, in which arrayed on tables, shelves, &c., the vegetables, butter and cheese, roots, horticultural implements, articles of domestic manufacture, fruits, flowers, &c. were arranged. A *canvass Hall*, 100 feet in length and 20 broad was filled with a beautiful and well arranged display of the products of mechanic skill which deservedly attracted great attention from thronging thousands.

The implements of agriculture were arranged in the open spaces between the vast circle of animals and the tents, and exceeded in manufacture and variety, any thing of the kind ever before witnessed. Among these were harrows, cultivators, drills, threshing machines, horse rakes, fanning mills, straw cutters, portable steam generators, Mott's furnaces, corn and cob crushers from *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, ploughs, common and subsoil, hoes, Hussey's reaping machine, a new horse hoe, wagons, carriages, sleighs, &c. More than 30 ploughs were entered for trial.

There were nearly 600 animals entered for exhibition and premiums, besides a great number for exhibition only.

Not the least interesting or novel part of the exhibition was the herd of some 30 Buffaloes from the foot of the Rocky Mountains and the sources of the Missouri. Their shaggy forms and uncouth figures presented a striking contrast to the beautiful forms of the Durhams and Herefords on the ground. Among the objects of attraction was a fine specimen of the sugar and syrup produced from the

corn stalk, made by Mr. Webb, and presented by Dr. Thompson, president of the New York Agricultural Society of that state.

Mr. Bommer, proprietor of the patent for manufacturing manure in a speedy and economical manner, had commenced his process a short time before the Fair on the grounds of the Society, and the result was of the most satisfactory character. From a mass of straw, cornstalks, weeds, litter, and other refuse matters, he had formed, in the course of a few days, a compost heap of the richest fermented manure, ready for application to the soil or to crops. We have seen it stated that the materials increased in weight 300 per cent. and the Cultivator advances the opinion that there is no mistake that the method of Mr. Bommer will, when properly carried out, fulfil all he promises in the preparation of manure.

The Cultivator gives the Address of governor Seward, and it is but sheer justice to say that it is a most able production, and the more creditable as the time allotted for its preparation was limited.

The governor's address was followed by the reading of the reports of the judges and the award of premiums, both of which ceremonies were listened to with intense anxiety. We purpose giving hereafter some of the reports on machinery and implements, and will barely remark here that Maryland and Virginia, as is the wont of their mechanics, bore off a due proportion of the palms of victory.

The ploughing match elicited much interest, the work done is said to have been seldom equalled, and the judges awarded the premium to John Keeler.

On the evening of Tuesday there was a discussion in the Exchange building, of topics connected with agriculture and its kindred pursuits, in which Messrs Meriam, of Boston, Mr. Holkham of Delaware, Mr. Miller of Richmond, Va., Mr. Broon of New York, and Mr. Johnson, of the same state participated. After the latter had closed, a committee was appointed to prepare business for the meeting on the following evening. On the next evening resolutions were presented and acceded to, declaring 1, that a different system of education should be adopted in this country, by which the subject of agriculture shall receive that attention in a course of thorough education which it demands; 2, that it be recommended to the farmers, to take such means as will most successfully bring into speedy action, such a system of education as will secure the above object; 3, that the establishment of agricultural schools and farms would be productive of great benefit to the interests of agriculture—and 4, to carry the above measures into effect a strong committee was appointed, at the head of which stands the Rev. Mr. Choules, of the city of New York.

The annual dinner, judging from the report, was a most brilliant affair, at which many excellent off hand speeches were made.

We notice among the items of expenditures that \$1,000 were paid for building tents, pens, and police and night guards.

ON A METHOD OF DESTROYING THE CANKER WORM.

By John Porter, Esq., Newburyport, Mass.

Having seen, in your valuable Magazine for this month, an article describing the best method for the destruction of the canker worm, I am induced to state the result of an experiment, made by myself. The trees on which I tried the experiment, had been exposed for five or six years to the ravages of the grubs, without taking any steps to prevent them; and therefore it is fair to infer that the ground contained a bountiful supply for their future operations.

Around each tree I placed a square box, about twelve

or fourteen inches high, made of rough boards, leaving a space of four or six inches between the box and the tree. A ledge of about two inches in width was nailed entirely round the top of the box, and the box was inserted two or three inches into the ground, for the purpose of keeping it steady. On the outside of the box, and under part of the ledge, I tarred frequently, and the grubs were thus prevented from ascending from the outside. I filled the inside of the box about two thirds full of cotton waste (which can be obtained at any cotton manufactory for a cent per pound, or less,) well pounded down, and this effectually prevented them from ascending from the inside. If, however, a few grubs should succeed in getting over the tar from the outside, they have to descend the inside of the box until they reach the cotton waste, and crawl over that until they reach the tree. This they cannot do, as they immediately become entangled by the cotton, and cannot proceed. I have tried this two years in succession, and I have not had a worm on trees, which, for several years previous, had been entirely denuded by this enemy of the apple tree.

The expense is very trifling, as any common boards will answer, and any person who can use a fore-plane, a saw, and hammer, can easily prepare the boxes.

No possible injury can result to the trees, for the tar does not touch it; and as soon as the season is over for the grubs to ascend, I remove the waste, and spread it to dry for another season, and in this way it will answer for use several years.

I feel entirely satisfied that the foregoing plan will effectually put an end to the ravages of the detestable grub-worm, and I hope that all those who have trees worth preserving, will try the experiment.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN PORTER.
Newburyport, Sept., 1842. Hor. Mag.

EXPERIMENTS IN GROWING POTATOES.

About the middle of May last, I planted twelve rows of potatoes across a part of my garden, four and a half rods long, as nearly equi-distant as conveniently could be, and a trifle less than four feet apart. The soil of the plat was the same, and the preparation the same. The different rows were all planted with from four to six eyes in a hill, and the hills about three feet apart, except three rows of rohans, which were put, the first row, one eye in a hill, and hills two feet apart; the second, two eyes in a hill, and three feet apart; the third row, three or four eyes in a hill, and hills four feet apart.

At the suitable time, as I thought, a plow was passed between the rows, and they were all well hoed, and the different varieties filled up as I thought the nature of each plant required. Nothing more was done, except, when a weed appeared, to pull it out, and they stood perfectly clear and clean till they were dug. In the above method of treatment, I intended to do neither more nor less than ought to be done in every field of potatoes for the sake of a profitable crop. The product of the different varieties was as follows:

| | |
|--|------|
| One row of pink eyes yielded, | lbs. |
| Do. Irish grays, or flesh colored, | 80 |
| Two rows kidney potatoes, 134 lbs. to the row, | 624 |
| One row, meshanocks or mercers, | 67 |
| Do. Early whites, (a seedling from balls planted in spring, 1839.) | 47 |
| Two rows, late whites, seedling, 144½ lbs. or to the row, | 431 |
| One row, late reds, seedling, | 721 |
| Three rows, rohans, 145 lbs., or to the row, | 664 |
| | 481 |

The second row of the rohans was best; the third poorest, but not a great difference. The early whites were ripe full two weeks sooner than any of the others,—the meshanocks next,—then kidneys,—then Irish greys,—then pink eyes. Of the other varieties, the vines were all slightly and nearly equally green at the time of the first frost. The kinds soonest ripe, of course, must have received least benefit from the little rain which fell in the season; but all suffered so much from drought as not to yield, I think, much, if any more, than one-third of a good crop. In the experiment, I endeavored from the outset to give each variety the fairest opportunity I could to tell its own comparative value; and it seems, in this case, that the rohans, from some cause, have made out but a very poor story. I am respectfully yours, B.

Union Agriculturist.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—About 1500 head of Live Hogs have reached the

market from Ohio and Green County, Penna. this week, of which about 900 head have been sold at \$44.25 per 100 lbs, which shows a slight decline. None of the packers have yet begun to purchase.

Cotton.—The market is very dull. The only sale we hear of is that of 40 bales Louisiana at 9 cts.

Cloverseed.—The receipts of Cloverseed are increasing and the article is dull of sale. We note some sales from stores early this week at \$3.75 for good quality and since at \$3.50a3.75. The wagon price has ruled at about \$3.25.

Timothy seed.—The stock is heavy and we are without transactions to report. It is held at \$2a2.50 from store.

Molasses.—At auction to-day 20 hhds, New Orleans Sugar House were sold at 14½a15½ cts, and 60 bbls, ditto at 19 cts. We note sales by private contract of 700 hhds, tart at 15 cts.

Plaster.—A sale of a cargo at \$2.25 per ton.

Sugars.—There were no auction sales this week. A sale of Cuba Muscovado, by private contract, at \$6.

Tobacco.—The inspections continue light, but purchasers not wanting the common and inferior qualities, which form the bulk of the receipts, the stocks in the hands of agents are increasing. The transactions are confined to small lots of good and fine descriptions, which sell within the range of quotations, viz. inferior and common Maryland at \$2.50a3.50; middling to good \$4a6, good \$6.50a8, and fine \$8a12. Ohio Tobacco is also in very limited demand. We quote almost nominally as before, viz. common to middling \$3.50a4.50 good \$5a6, fine red and wrappery \$6.60a10, fine yellow \$7.50a10, and extra wrappery \$11a12. The inspections of the week comprise 365 hhds Maryland, 89 hhds, Ohio, 2 hhds. Virginia, and 21 hhds Missouri, total 477 hhds.

Wool.—We are advised of a sale of mixed Wool averaging about half blood Merino, and principally unwashed, at 16 cents 6 months. Sales have also been made of about 10,000 lbs. tub washed native in lots at 22 cents 6 mos. Our quotations embrace the range of prices asked for the various grades but in the absence of actual transactions they are only nominal.

Cattle.—About 1200 head of Beef cattle were offered for sale at the Scales this morning, and upwards of 900 sold to the city butchers and packers at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per 100 lbs on the hoof as in quality, which is equal to \$3.4, 50 net. The balance remain in the market unsold.

Flour.—Sales of Howard street Flour of good standard mixed brands to the extent of several hundred barrels have been made from store to-day at \$4. The demand has not been brisk, however. The wagon price continues \$3.871.

City Mills Flour is held at \$4—no transactions.

The market is bare of Susquehanna Flour.

Grain.—Sales of good to best Md red Wheats to-day and on Saturday at 75a83 cts, and of inferior to good at 50a70 cents, as in quality. Two parcels of prime Penna. red Wheats were sold to-day at 86 cents for shipment to the British Provinces. Sales to-day of new Md. Corn, at 40a43 cts, for white and yellow suitable for shipping. We quote old white Corn at 42a43 cts, and old yellow at 43a44 cts. A sale 1000 bushels Pennsylvania old yellow at 44 cts. Sales of Md Rye at 45a50 cents and of Oats at 21a22 cts.

Provisions.—The market continues quiet, and prices are nominally as last quoted, viz. Mess Pork is held \$8.50. No. 1 at 7; Prime at \$6.25; New Baltimore packed Mess Beef at \$7.50; No. 1 at \$5.50, and Prime at \$4.25. Bacon continues in fair demand, and small sales of prime Western assorted are making at 5½a6 cents; Hams at 7½a9 cents, and Sides and Shoulders at 5a5½ cents. Lard is selling slowly at 7a7½ for No. 1 Western in kegs. Butter is very dull and prices range widely according to quality.

At New York, on Saturday, Flour was firm at \$4.31 for common Genesee, Ohio flat sold at \$4.31, and a parcel of Michigan at 4.28, 2500 bus. Illinois Wheat sold at 83 cts. No change in Corn, Oats 27 cts.

At New Orleans, in the three days ending on the 5th inst. the market for Western produce was dull, and prices generally unchanged. Sales of Cotton were made to the amount of 6700 bales, no change in prices, which ranged at from 44 to 94c for inferior to good. Nothing done in Tobacco. Old Sugar 34a61c, a large stock of new Sugar on hand, and prices ranged from 3 to 5c new Molasses 15a18c, Flour \$3.75a3.871. Corn 30a33c.

At Cincinnati, on the 10th instant, sales of Flour at \$2.25a2.57.

At Alexandria, on the 12th inst. the wagon price of Flour was \$3.871; from store at \$4. Supply of Wheat moderate, and no variation in prices. No sales of Corn.

Philadelphia, November 11.—In Flour the receipts continue moderate, as has also been the demand for export, this week the sales made have been at from \$4.12a4.24—the latter being the current rate for standard Pennsylvania brands, Brandywine is held at \$4.371 per bbl Rye Flour is dull at \$3.25 per bbl. Pennsylvania Corn Meal \$2.371, Brandywine do \$2.75. The receipts of Wheat are light, and price steady at 74a86 cts per bushel for prime Pennsylvania red, and 88 cts for white do. Southern Wheat 75a80 cts per bushel. Sales Pennsylvania Rye at 55a60 cts, and 48a50 cts for Southern do. Pennsylvania round yellow Corn 51 cts, Southern flat yellow, old, 45a46 cts, new do 40 cts, old white do 42a43 cts, new do 38 cts, per bushel. Southern oats steady at 22 cts per bushel.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB GRINDERS.

The following testimonials will speak for themselves as to the value of my Corn and Cob Grinder. At the late Fair at Govanstown it ground at the rate of 18 bushels an hour.

Price of the hand crusher 20 to \$25, large ones for horse power 35 to \$45.

JAMES MURRAY,
York, near Light st. Baltimore.

GUILFORD FARM,
Baltimore County, Feb. 23d, 1842.

Dear Sir: Since your Crusher was bought, Oct. 30th, 1841, it has had a fair trial, and I take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable machine. It will grind 10 bushels per hour with ease, or 12 if I should choose to hurry it.

Yours,
SAML WILSON,
for Genl. McDonald.

KENT Co. Md. March 5th, 1842.

Mr. Jas. Murray:

Dear Sir: Since you sold me a Corn and Cob Grinder last January, I have had a fair opportunity of testing its merits. When the corn is dry it will grind 12 bushels per hour the day through; this was done on the farm of Mr. A. W. Ringgold, in the presence of several gentlemen who stood by and saw the corn and meal both measured.

Yours,
G. H. WILSON.
CHESTERTOWN, 26th April, 1842.

Sir: I am pleased to have it in my power to speak of your Crusher in terms of very strong commendation—Since last fall when it was purchased, it has supplied food for my horses, 15 or 16 head, without the slightest derangement, and without the cost of one farthing to refit or repair, except to put an iron rim on the old pestle, the cost of which will be perhaps 12 cents. In a few hours we fill up a large feed chest, and it is of so much value in my estimation, that I would not be without it for a sum greatly beyond its cost.

Yours,
E. F. CHAMBERS.
Mr. Jas. Murray, Millwright.

PORTSMOUTH, Va. June 6th, 1842.

Mr. James Murray.

Dear Sir: As you wish to know what your hand crusher will grind by horse power, I now state to you what I have done since I bought it. With one horse I have ground 10 bushels in one hour and a quarter, and my small black boy can grind 6 bushels per hour all day through. In my opinion it is an excellent machine.

Yours,
WM. FORBES.
BALTIMORE COUNTY, Oct. 31st, 1842.

Mr. James Murray.

Dear Sir: After a full examination and trial of the small Corn and Cob Crusher I bought from you, it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to the farmers generally, as such a machine has long been wanted—and I think the wishes of the farmers are fully met in your valuable improvement. My overseer says that it ground a half bushel of dry corn in two minutes with one mule.

Yours,
RICHARD FRISBY.
The three first named machines, cost each \$40, the others \$25 each.

DURHAM & DEVON STOCK.

DURHAM—One 2-year old Heifer, price \$50—one do. 20 mos. old, \$50—one 15-16 Cow, 64 yrs. old, a very fine milker, \$75—one Heifer, 3 mos. old, nearly full bred, \$30—several full bred Bulls, 2 to 9 mos. old, 50 to \$60.

DEVON—Two Devon Cows, 4 years old next spring, and two Heifers, 3 yrs. old next spring (one of the latter with a heifer calf at her side), each \$50—one Cow, 4 yrs. old next spring, obtained a premium at the late fair, \$70.

MIXED—One Durham & Devon Heifer, 18 mos. old (premium) \$40—one do. do. same age, \$40—one do. 3-4 Dur. and 1-4 Devon, 18 mos. old, a beautiful animal, has taken a Devon bull, \$40—one do. half Durham, out of a fine country cow, 18 mos. old, \$30.

A well made Bull, now rising 4 years old—his dam was by Freeman's imported bull Leon—sire by the imported bull Maxwell belonging to the Delaware Agricultural Society—both full blooded short horn Durhams, imported from England. Leon cost \$1500—Maxwell \$550, bought at the sale of Durham cattle at Powelton.

This bull is nearly full blooded, and will be sold for \$40—or with a 3-4 Dur. Heifer (the other 1-4th Dev.) for \$75, delivered in this city. Apply to
S. SANDS.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.
ap. 22 fm
E. J. COOPER.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

au 24

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.

Two Rams and two Ewes of the purest South Down breed of Sheep. These Sheep were brought from England to Maryland in the autumn of 1840, by Dr. Macaulay, and the following testimonials will show the pedigree and exceeding purity of the blood.

The South Down Sheep were purchased for Dr. Macaulay of Baltimore, at the request of James Alexander Esq. of Somer Hill, England, by his agent, Mr. Thomas Waters of Stratford, Subcastle, Salisbury. They were part of the flock of Mr. Northeast, of Tedworth, Wiltshire. Mr. Waters in a letter to Dr. Macaulay, says, "I have much pleasure in informing you that I have selected a Ram for you which I consider of the purest South Down breed, and have this morning received a letter, from the same person I bought the Ram of, to say, he has selected six Ewes for me, from his own stock, also,—he is the first breeder we have in this part of the country, and probably in any other part of England, of the purest South Down blood. The price of the Ram No. 16, is thirty guineas, and the six Ewes forty five shillings each, which I consider moderate."

The following is Mr. Northeast's letter to Mr. Waters, on the Pedigree of the Ram and Ewes purchased from him.

Tedworth, Sept. 14th, 1840.

My dear Sir.—I have this morning looked out for you six Ewes, which I think match well, and will please you. Four of them are six toothed and two are two toothed, and the Ram No. 16, will look like one of the family. No. 16 was bred from one of my best Ewes, and the Ewe having two, bred both up to weaning time. He was got by Mr. Ellman's No. 15, which was let this year by auction at sixty three guineas, and is considered the best sheep in England; he is now hired by Lord Huntingfield and Mr. Crips of Gedgrove.

For the last few years I have averaged my Ewes cull and best at 41s. 6d. that is, best at 42 and rest at 40s. each, and I trust you will not think I overcharge you by naming 45s. each, for the 6 best, as I shall expect to get about 42 for those left.

I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,

THOMAS B. NORTHEAST.

Mr. Thomas Waters,
Stratford Sub-castle.

The Rams or Ewes will be sold separate or together, at the wish of the purchaser. For a view of the sheep, or terms, apply to JACOB WOLFF, Esq. at this farm, adjoining Randalls town near the Liberty Road.

Sep. 23.

BARNABY & MOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing-Match at Newark, N. J. 1842. the First Premium, a Silver Cup,—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N.Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes" The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$30, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 3, wt. 70 lbs \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12 1/2 Cents. The above Ploughs are sold for cash only.

DEN MEADS & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts.
A. G. & N. U. MOTT, corner Forest and Ensor sts.
B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, July 20, 1842.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw. \$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks, 125
Post Morticing Auger, 15
Bands, 10
Horse Power of great strength, 200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb. 65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb. 75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb. 25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb. 150
Grist Mill, 2 1/2 ft. cologne stones, 150
Do. 3 ft. do. 175
Belts for the same, 15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs. 5
Tobacco Press complete, portable, 85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw, 3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments, 1100
If made of iron, 3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments 150
Tenoning Machine 200
Vertical Saw 195
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters, 25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purpose for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.

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MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order.
Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.
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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO.
South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore.

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Property of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair.—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use.—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds. MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance thereof
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